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WASHINGTON, D. C., OCTOBER 30, 1895



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Rejected manuscripts are usually returned when accompanied by stamps, but any obligation to do so is expressly disavowed.

Manuscripts unaccompanied by postage will not be returned.

#### THE TIMES CIRCULATION.

Phenomenal Increase Leads Its Rival to Resort to Underhand Methods. Since The Times began publishing its sworn circulation statements, cries of distress have from time to time been heard from the camps of its competitors. But, it was only when the strongest rival was overtaken and distanced in the race for popularity that underhand methods which would not be tolerated in ordinary

business transactions, were called into use The numerous merchants who have been approached, and who have kindly kept The Times informed, afford other advertisers the best evidence of the strength of The Times, and its value as an advertising medium-a strength that cannot be shaken so long as more than 100,000 readers daily say that The Tanes is their favorite paper.

The total number of copies of The Times actually sold and distributed during the past week was 228,495, showing a gain over the preceding week of 1,029, and 50,942 more than its nearest rival. These figures speak for themselves and are not affected by slanderous tongues.

Circulation brings results, and merchants who use The Times obtain the results for which they advertise.

The circulation of The Times for the week ending October 27 was as follows: Trosday, Oct. 22. 34,028
Wednesday, Oct. 23. 34,287
Thursday, Oct. 24. 34,034
Friday, Oct. 25. 33,898
Saturday, Oct. 26. 34,688
Sunday, Oct. 27. 23,763

FENEST G. THOMPSON. Notary Public.

#### TEXAN METHODS

Only a few weeks ago all Texas was groused on account of the prospect that a prize fight, a contest of skill in fist-punch-lesson by engaging in a little fishing excurfence and dodge and dance, until one or the other grew exhausted, and his next friend engaged in the disagrecable performance called "throwing up the sponge."

Though no great harm to the physical person of the combatants results from these performances, they are held in such abhorrence in Texas that the State's Governor called an extraordinary session of the Legislature to enact a law to prohibit all encounters of pugilists.

Now mark the contrast. The pugs fled-the State. The dignity of the commonwealth spective of section was preserved and established. But it would be interesting to know just what the people and the Governor of Texas think of a performance of vesterday which was not prohibited. A negro, scarcely more a brute than the boss pugilists, was burned upon a scaffold in the presence of seven thousand citizens of the Lone Star State. many of them, doubtless, of the class which was horrified at the prospect of a glove contest between Corbett and Fitzsimmons. Men who grew sick in their moral heart at friends of the university can be secured. the very idea of a prize fight watched with satisfaction the roasting of a live human being over a slow fire!

It is neither profitable nor pleasant to dwell upon these contrasting exhibitions down in Texas. But it is putting the case very mildly to say that a people and administration which can strain at a prize fight and comfortably swallow a horrible performance like that of yesterday are indescribable, unknowable, and beyond the reach of epithets expressive of their disgraceful, abhorrent, absolutely savage, impulses. The byena is an angel compared to those who even could look upon such a scene as that of yesterday, and the performance of calling a Legislature together to prevent a boxing match only makes the latter exploit the more horrible and the State where such things are possible the

#### CRIME OF FREE SPEECH.

Three editors of a Berlin newspaper have been convicted and sentenced to imprisonment for terms of from six to twelve months for saying that the administration of goverament by the present emperor of Germany is not that which conduces to the highest comfort and development of the German

In these closing days of the nineteenth century such blows at a free expression of opinion would seem to be impoa civilized country. But nothing of the kind appears to be impossible with a "monwho finds himself in the office of ne ruler by the accident of birth. Were he there by the choice of his people, through the exercise of the ballot, he would be vastly more carful in his manipulation of courts and turies.

The newspaper which contained the offensive expressions is the exponent of an element which includes one-third of the voters of Germany. It advocates a peaceful reorcanization of affairs, which seems to be imperative in the conditions of these days

ous invention of labor-saving machinery have revolutionized the whole system of production and distribution.

The most remarkable feature of the im ment of such men as these editors is that the government falls to recognize that persecution propagates the very ideas whose suppression is attempted. Like the plan called camomile, the more they are trampled apon the more they spread. It is cheering to know that such mistaken force always recoils upon the head of the motive power.

#### PATRIOTS FOR PATRIOTS.

One of the most significant and impressive hases of the expression of American sympathy for the Cuban patriots are the demoi trations of the veteran soldiers, North and South, and of the descendants of the fathers of the Revolution.

These, who have fought for principles lear to them, and these, who, after a century of years, still feel the blood tingling in their veins which fired their ancestor to throw off the yoke of a brutal British ponarchy, paturally and unavoidably give their sympathy and voice to the Cuban cause. which is but a movement to shake off the grip of a hand which is trained only to throttle and rob.

It must give the struggling Cuban patriots. yast deal of inspiration to know that these organizations, as organizations, in company with the unorganized mass of citizens of every degree and position in life, are heart and soul in sympathy with the war against Spanish oppression, and are demanding that formal recognition of the patriotic uprising which would almost insure its

WASHINGTON'S BAD GAS During the last fortnight the gas fur nished by the monopoly which has Wash ington by the throat has been so poor as to cause universal complaint, and a nev blase is given to the matter by the discov ery that by some new trickery in the inter ests of profit the fluid served to citizens

This gaslight monopoly taxes the peple one dollar and a quarter per thousand feet for gas which costs it from sixty to sev enty cents per thousand, at a liberal es timate. This should insure gas of the very best quality, but the grasp upon the light ing privilege is so certain that the monopoly ventures to furnish the poorest article which can be called eas at all, and no complaint, however forcible, avails to change its tactics.

Argument piles upon argument in favo of a plant owned by the District and operated for the benefit of consumers and not of a few individuals. This revolution can be accomplished if the people will unite in a demand for the change and continue the fight so vigorously as to compel Congress to lend a willing ear.

The boundary of Alaska should furnish quite enough amusement for the administration without any monkeying about the boundary of Venezuela.

Coal oil and matches seem to be cheaper and prompter than courts and jails in Texas, and more to the taste of the peo

Corbett and Fitzsimmons may thank their locky stars that their Texas roasting was not of the literal kind.

The complacent grinning of the Russian bear is the prettiest speciacle in the dip lomatic menagerie.

It is violently asserted that Edwin Austin has been designated as poet laureate in England, and now the English people are trying to discover who Austin is, and whether he ever wrote poetry.

According to Gen. Michener there are no more loval Americans than the Cubans, and his admirable story about them in The Times this evening suggests that a certain sion in Cuban waters.

#### APPEAL OF THE ALUMNI.

Formal Statement to the Public From the University Association.

An appeal to the alumni and friends of the University of Virginia in the city and to the friends of higher education generally

was to-day issued, as follows: "The destruction by fire of the rotunda and main building of the University of Virginia is an inestimable loss not only to Virginia and the South, but to her friends and admirers in all parts of the country irre

"Since its erection by Thomas Jefferson the University of Virginia has stood as the fitting representative of the higher learning. The lofty standard of scholarship and the historical memories associated with it place it among the foremost of univer-

"It has no endowment except in the loyalty of her alumni, and is dependent upon the sympathy of her sons and the generosity of her friends. Unless the loss is to be irreparable, immediate and ener-getic action is necessary. It is believed

"With this end in view, a public meet-ing will be held at Willard Hall, on F street, Saturday evening. November 2, at a quarter past eight o'clock, at which Secretary Herbert, president of the asse ciation will preside, and addresses will be delivered by Postmaster General Wil-son, Justice White, Hon. Holmes Conrad, Hon. Gardner G. Hubard, Rev. R. H. McKim, Mr. Leigh Robinson, and others, "Steps will be taken to aid in the move-ment for the immediate restoration of the buildings which have been destroyed.

Ladies are invited.
"EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, VIRGINIA UNIVERSITY ALUMNI ASSOCIATION, By E. L. McCLELLAND,

DUPLICATE WHIST.

Down in South Carolina They Think It Resembles Poker. The Rock Hill city ordinance against card-playing, except the game of whist, was cuforced a few days since, much to the surprise of some traveling salesmen. On Saturday afternoon the merchants were too busy to see them, so four of them concluded to pass away the time in a game of duplicate whiat, the appliances for which game our genial host, Maj. Greene, kindly game our genial host, Maj. Greene, kindly keeps on hand. While they were so employed the chief of police appeared and took in charge the four players, with Mr. Greene, who was then in charge of the office. He insisted on a bond for the appearance of the crowd before the mayor on Monday morning. Maj. Greene promptly gavehischeck for the amount demanded.

On bringing the matter to the attention of the mayor it was satisfactorily settled the check returned and all parties released. The error of the police was not at all un and the country of the police was not at all and an attract. To one accustomed to the old game of whist, a game of the new style is something strange. Coupled with this was the presence on the table of certain little colored bits of ivory, currently supposed to belong peculiarly to another game, and a remark by one of the players as to the different values of the counters. The gentlemen will probably be more careful and the chief better posted hereafter.

many. It advocates a peaceful reortion of affairs, which seems to be
ative in the conditions of these days
combinations of capital and marvel-

### HOW THEY DO IT IN ITALY

#### Interesting Facts in Regard to Municipal Government in Latin Cities.

Regulations Are So Excellent tha American Cities Might Well Adopt Them.

It is said that Italy has done as much in thirty years for the comfort, good order and well-being of her citizens as any other nation has ever before done in a century. Forthis reason Italians do not deserve to have oreigners regard their cities merely as

Nor do the people relish the idea of being looked upon simply as the guardians of the relies. The great ambition of these cities is to rank with the modern municipalities of Europe, and that tourists should admire their great boulevards, brilliant shops and magnificent public buildings rather than their ancient monuments and art galleries

Rome has been made modern, until nov with its spacious hotels, broad, well-lighted streets and modern public buildings it seems but a replica of Paris or Berlin. Naples Milan and Turin have also been touched with nincteenth-century enterprise. Only sleepy old Florence and haughty Genoa remain to bear witness to the splendid municipal

achivements of the middle ages.
At the time of the fast tensus, in 1859, the kingdom of Italy had expended \$29, 307,104 for public works, \$14,516,444 for local police and \$14,447,513 for pubhe instruction. It is a curious coincidence that the amount spent for police is almost identical with that spent for public instrucof the money spent for public works was used for cleaning and improving the city streets and public highways. In Rome, in 1886, \$128,764, or about 5 cents to the square yard, was expended for street clean

The general cleanliness and good order of these cities is one of the first things ob-served by the stranger. The streets are swept daily and the sweepings and garbage promptly removed. In the early morning hours an army of men appear with brooms and baskets and disappear in a short time, leaving the paved road ways clean. These men receive from 10 to 40 cents a

day, and were it not for this slight employment the city would be obliged to leed thousands of starving families during the winter. These sweepers are divided into squads, all starting out together and beginning their work simultaneously, and in a short time the whole city has the appearance of having been well errors and and a short time the whole city has the appearance. of having been well groomed and prepared for the day's business. In the winter on the rare occasions when

a cold north wind forces its way over the Alpine heights and brings with it a heavy fall of snow, every available hand is needed to shovel it off the streets and wheel it to the big sewer openings made expressly to receive it. All must be done in the briefest possible space of time, as all transportapossible space of time, as all transporta-tion is at a standstill until this work is ac-

No one is permitted to shake rugs or carpets or sweep any dirt into the streets after a certain hour in the morning; and people are subject to arrest who tear up paper and throw it into the street. Twi the city and recut the choice and the city and regiments of chimney-weeps infest the city, for the law requires that every chimney be channed at least once a year.

In the spring and fall the water of canals nd artificial lakes in public parks is drained off, the bottom scraped and all impurities removed.

Transportation in these cities is easy, cheap and comfortable. Horse citrs are still in vogue, except in the broader suburban thoroughfares, where electricity is used. In Milan the car fare is 2 cents, in Florence 3 cents and in Rome and Naples, where the distances are greater, 4 cents. In Naples cabs may be hired for 30 cents an bear, or 14 cents a course. These fares and regulated by the municipal authorities.

The police system of Italian cities has been vised with great care and is very effective. The prescribed uniform differs in the various cities. That of the Milanese policemen is the most distinctive and generally impressive one, as being rather funereal. It consists of a long, tightly buttoned, single breasted redingote, which reaches to the ankle; tall, black, glazed hats, and a heavy black baton, which rives the reaches which gives the wearer a most dignified an

authoritative appearance.

The police are stationed at nearly every ner and at frequent spaces between.

They are numerous enough to give law-abiding citizens a sense of security and to keep others in subjection.

As in all the larger European cities, the buildings are of brick, stone, concrete, or marble Wooden houses are almost un known. Consequently there are few fires and those which do occur are never known to be communicated to surrounding buildings. Very few get beyond the room in which they originate. Fires of incendlary origin seldom occur.

The government of Italian cities is in the hands of the commune, city council and synodic, or mayor, who is elected by a secret vote of the council. Though their

laws are not uniform, there are The names of all streets, generally commemorative of some hero or famous battle

memorative or some hero or farnous battle, are cut on a siab of marble and inserted in the stonework of the corner building. There are no glaring signs over shops no huge and unsightly telegraph poles are allowed to disfigure the streets. The thoroughfares are well lighted by electricity, thoroughfares are well lighted by electricity, when having the best system of electric Milan having the best system of electric lighting in Europe. No dogs without muz-zles are allowed in the streets at any season

of the year.

All buildings designed for the storage and explosives must be loof petroleum and explosives must be lo-cated outside the city walls. No articles of this kind can be sold to retail dealers without a certificate showing that the purchaser's supply is exhausted. No bi-cycles are allowed in the principal thor-oughfares except at certain hours.

One of the chief sources of income for the cities is the octrol tax. This is a tax of 10 per cent. on all meats, drinks, flour, rice, oil, butter, tallow, fard and sugar brought into the city. There are also city taxes on beasts of burden, public

and private carriages, servants, fairs and and markets and photographs.

The octroi taxes are bitterly denounced by the poor peasants, on whom they fall most beavily. In 1889 the principal income of cities, amounting to about \$29,000,000, of cities, amounting to about \$29,000,000, was derived from this source.

#### Bits About Battles.

The Battle of Nations was the conflict in 1813 at Leipsig. The nations engaged were the French, Austrians, Russians and Prus-sians. The allies numbered 160,000, the French almost as many. The fighting continued three days. The allies lost nearly 50,000 men in killed and wounded; the French, 60,000. Marshal Ney said that the best meal he

ever made was on a piece of half-raw pork. During the Russiancampaign of 1812he was roasting a part of a pig he had shot. He offered the marshal a piece, which the latter thankfully accepted and devoured on the spot, with an excellent appetite.

The battle of Arbela is wrongly named, as "the camels' house," twenty miles from Arbela. The Greeks, with 50,000 men, opposed the Persians with 1,000,000. The breek historians obtained, as Persians were left on the field.

At the battle of Thrasymene, between the Romans and the Carthaginians, there were 65,000 men engaged.. The Romans were taken by surprise and defeated with great slaughter. The total number of men killed on both sides was 17,000, or about 27 per cent of the number engaged in the con

#### Worth Knowing.

The wettest place in this country is Neah Bay, in Washington; over 123 inches of rain fall there every year. The dryest place in the United States, at any point where regular observations are taken, is Fort Gar-land, Col. Less than six inches of rain fell here during the year.

In London—unlike other cities, especially New York and Vienna—no house is permit-ted to exceed in height the width of the street in froist, and the number of inhabitants is

The largest sailing ship affoat has just been completed at Bremen. She is called the Potosi, is a five-master, 934 feet long, 50 carrying cannelly of 6.150 tons.

Morood has 219,000 square miles, and is consubrably smaller than Texas. Spanles Africa comprises a territory equal in size to Colorado and Nevada.

England has an area of 51,000 squar-miles, or a little smaller than Arkansas. There are in Ohio about 17,500 oil wells of which more than 3,000 were bored in 1894. Meteorologists say that the heat of the air is due to six sources: 1. That from the interior of the earth. 2. That from the stars. 3. That from the moon. 4. That That from the meteors. 6. That from the

It costs four times as much to govern American cities as is spent for the same par pose in European cities.

Chinese records are quoted to prove that tea was cultivated in that country at least 2,700 years before Christ, and it is gen-

#### Points About Pilgrims,

Some of the Shoreham's guests are: Mr W. W. Carier, of Worcester, Mess.; Mr. William S. Forrest, of Chicago; Mrs. Strong and daughter, Miss Strong, of Eurlington, Vt.; Mr. Robert E. Erawner and Mr. F. B. De Bernard and wife, of New York,

Among the guests of Willard's are: Mr P. T. Fuller, of Omaha; Mr. Edgar H. Far rar, of New Orleans; Mr. S. C. Dunham of Hartford, Conn.; Mr. Jacob Freund, o Cincinnati; Prof. Fred Keihe and wife, of Asheville, N. C., and Mrs. H. and Mis Hammersley, of Cleveland.

of Des Moines, are the guests of the Riggs.
Mr. Foster is one of the leading architects of the trans-Mississippi city. He was a candidate for Supervising Architect of the Treasury when Mr. Alken carried off the Treasury when Mr. Alken carried off the trophy. It is stated he heard of Mr Aiken's reported intention to resign and came on to again lay his fences for the

Judge Cole is a member of the supremcourt of the Hawkeye State, and has a position leaning toward Populism. "I think," said he, "the Republicans will carry the State this fall, but not with as large a majority as usual. The Probibitionists are going to gain no little headway, and it is on the whole a highly

Sear Raim Cabrero, is at the head of half a score of Cubans from Havana registered at the Ebbitt. They will attend the Atlanta Exposition and make a tour of the Eastern States before returning home. Mr. Charles Philips and wife, of London, are at the same hotel.

Some balf a hundred members of the West Virginia State Editorial Association stopped at the Elbitt last night en reute to Atlanta. They were the guests of Mr. Beriah Wilkins at a theater party. Mr. and Mrs. Frank Todd, of Boston

Mr. and Mrs. J. at. Bight, of Tonanda. Tenn.! Hon: A. C. Harmer and wife, of Philadelphia, and Miss Towers, of Ra-leigh, N. C., are guests at the Oxford. Some of the latest arrivals at the Raleigh are: Mr. Sydney E. Pretz, of Unclinating Mr. W. S. Forman, of Nashville; Mr. George J. Akers, of Chicago; Mr. W. A. Parsons, of Boston; Gen. W. R. Cox. of North Carolina, and Mr. C. F. Forsyth, of New York.

Mr.C. F. Hendrie and family, of Denver and I. M. Astro and Emilie Perez, two students of Costa Rica, now visiting the charge d'affairs of the southern republic in this city, are at the Hamilton,

More Gas Robbery. Editor Times: There is evithing wrong a with our Was light Company. We used to have much better and purer light, and much cheaper, too, as my bills for the past five years will

October 8, 1891, \$8.50. October 8, 1892, \$8.25. October 8, 1893, \$11.25. October 8, 1893, \$11.25. October 8, 1895, \$14.50. I am using the same number of burners used in October, 1891, burning the same number of hours, yet there is a differ-chee between my bill for October 8, 1891, and October 8, 1895, of \$6,25, an increase or over 75 per cent. JOSEPH WALTEMEYER,

### LORD SACKVILLE

#### First and Foremost Are His Reasons for Eamity Against Satisbury.

His Inordinate Greed Led Him to Attempt to Collect Rent for the Shakespeare Fountain.

Lord Sackville is filled with such a spirit of bitter animosity against the Marquis of Salisbury that there is every reason to be-ieve that his remarkable pumphlet deallieve that his remarkable pumphlet deal-ing with the circumstances of his leaving Washington is directed more against the against Ambassador Bayard.

The feelings of resentment of Lord Sack-ville against Lord Salisbury are due, in the main, to family reasons, although, of course, the former British envoy at Washington must feel much aggrieved at the unexpect-edly easy way in which Lord Salisbury accepted the slight put upon the British nation by President Cleveland when he sent his representative out of the country, and like wise at his (Lord Backville's) fathere to secure

The secret of the whole affair lies in the the now widowed Countness of Derby, whom

e hates with a most bitter hatred. The Countess married the late Lord Salis bury when he was well advanced in years as his second wife, and immediately com-menced to show herself hostile to her stepchildren, the present Marquis and his sis-ter, the mother of Affred Palfour.

By degrees the trouble between step-mother and stepchildren became so acute that they were practically driven from their home, Lord Salisbury being compelled. to work for a living as a newspaper man, also trying his luck, with scanty success, at gold digging in Australia. To make matters worse, the young wife of the late Marquis of Salisbury made her-

self very unpopular by her actions. In due course the old Marquis of Salisbury died, and the customary term of mourning had hardly clapsed before the widowed mar-chioness became the wife of Lord Derby. Lord Salisbury, therefore, feels toward his stepmother a resentment which ex-tends to every member of her family, and to no more strongly so than to her favorite brother, Lord Sackville.

There are few members of the British

nobility more universitly unpopular and more deservedly unfortunate than Lord Sackville, who is forever doing the wrong thing. When he succeeded to his brother's title and estates he refused to consent to his beggest of certain articles of bric-a-bra and art to the Queen's maids of honor, with whom the late lord had been brought into constant contact during his long term of service as a member of the Queen's house-

Of course, her majesty and the entire royal family took the part of the maids of honor and it was only when forced to do so by the courts of law that he finally surrephered to the ladies of the househole

the arricles bequeathed to them.

Then, too, Lord Sackville achieved fam. by attempting to screw a small rent out of the people of Stratford-on-Avon for the ground on which stands the Shakespeare fountain, presented to the town by the late Mr. G. W. Childs, of Philadelphia. The fountain is located in the market place, and the Stratfordites told Lord Sackville that they would as soon pay rent for the sub-soil of the parish pump or for the ground occupied by the gas lamps. Upon this Lord Sackville wrote that if the town authorities would admit his right to levy rent on the fountain he would consent not to enforce it. No reply was youchsafed to this, and there the matter remains to this day...

able notoriety in connection with his squab-bles with the people of Sevenoaks, whom he has endeavored to prevent from avail-ing themselves of certain rights of way across fits magnificent park. Finding that the law was on their side, he stocked that perion of his property traversed by the people with a berd of very sawage wild boars, which every now and again escaped from the park and spread terror in the district.

Had it not been for his relationship to the late Lord Derby and the powerful support which he received from that states the diplomatic service in 1871, for having while secretary of embassy and charge d'affaires at Paris during the siege and the commane insurrection in that city deserted his post, leaving his unfortunate countrymen to get along as best they could without him.

Lord Sackville is now in the enjoyment of Lord Sackville is now in the chystal at a very large income, derived from the property which be inherited from his elder brother. As his only son is debarred from the succession to the title and estates, both will pass at Lord Sackville's death to his will pass at Lord Sackville's death to his younger brother, Colonel William Sackone of Lord Sackville's natural daughters, Miss Victoria West, who will be well remembered in Washington, and who will, through her marriage, eventually attain hose honors and dignities from which it appeared at first that she would be deparred.-Marquise de Fonteney, in Chi-

#### M. GOLDENBERG. 928 7th Street.

### Bargains in every Department.

Holding up here and there a bargain article is one thing; keeping an entire stock on the highest level of quality and assortment and on the lowest level of prices is another. There is not one department but which clamors for publicity—that holds up several bargain articles. Shopping here to-morrow will be like finding money. You can always count on one thing sure, and that is that our prices will belower than anywhere else in town.

39c Wash Silks. 121/4c. This offering is for to-mor-row only, and we shall limit the quantity to not more than six yards to any one customer. Pekin Stripe Satin, 29c.

—in rose and ceil, old gold and cerisse, old gold and rose pink, navy and black. 2le Dress Goods, 121/cc. Figured Mohair Jacquard Suit-ing. Fully worth 21c. Only 12 1-2c. yard.

50c Henrietta, 29c vd. To morrow we shall offer our All-wood Henrietta at 29c. yard instead of 50c., as formerly. 50c Figured Siiks, 35c.

Beautiful Two-tone Figured Silks, satin effect—suitable for waists and skirts—formerrow 35c, yard instead of 50c. \$1.50 Longcloth, \$1.25 piece.
To morrow only we shall sell Fine Imperial Longcjoth which usually sells for \$1.50 piece—at \$1.25 piece, of 12 yards.

Linings reduced. In Baltimore we are among the largest retailers of lighings. We sell an enormous quantity of them during the year. Now we will have to buy double the quantity, and we and we get some pretty big dis-counts for large buying, which enables us to offer them at much lower prices than others

much lower prices than sale.

88 t 12 1-2c. Imit. Haircloth,
6 3-4c. yard.
10c. Selesias, 7 1-2c. yard.
10c. Leno, 6 1-2c. yard.
35c. Fiberine, I7c. yard.
18c. All-inen Canvas, 14c. yd.
18c. Rustle-finish Percatine,
12 1-2c. yard.

\$2 Blankets. \$1.50. 11-quarter wool markets, pink, blue and yellow borders, fully worth \$2. Only \$1.50. \$5 Cal Blankets, \$3.85

11-quarter California Wool Blankets, all color borders, fully worth \$5. To go at \$3.85 \$2.75 Comforts, \$1.98.

Fine Sateen Comforts-plain sateen on one side, figured sat-een on the other-fully worth \$2.75. Only \$1.98. \$2.50 Comforts, \$1.75. Splendid quaity of Eiderdown Comforts, covered with silka-line plain on one side and fig-ured on the other. Only \$1.75 each.
Fine Chenille Porteres, wide
border top and bottom, deep
fringe, only \$2.48 pair.

Bargain Prices. At \$2.98-worth \$5.

6-batton Cheviot Reefers, new style of sleeves, new style lapel and back. Fully worth \$5. Only \$2.98. At \$3.90 -worth \$5.50. Misses' Navy Blue Reefers, of plain beaver and rough novelty

At \$7-worth \$10.

Elegant French Beaver Cloth Reefer Coars, half sath lined, ripple back, mandolin sleeves, deep colar, "Columbus" lapel, mohair braided. At \$8.75 worth \$12.50

Rough Novelty Goods Reefer
Coats, half satja lined, ripple
back, new style lapet, mantolin
sleeves, two large buttons.

\$9 Capes worth \$14 Medium Length Silk Seal Plush Capes, fullaweep, all satin lined, deep storm collar, collar and front edged with bear fur.

Crpes-worth \$15. Long Astrakhan Capes, all satin lined, very wide sweep, storm collar, collar and front edged with bear fur. \$14 Crp s—worth \$20.

Short Electric Scal Capes, very wide sweep, all satin lined, collar made entirely of skunk fur.

front also edged with skunk fur.

M. GOLDENBERG,

928 Seventh St.

AMUSEMENTS. NEW NATIONAL THEATER. Mat. To-day at 2 25c, 50c, 75. CHARLES FROHMAN'S EMPIRE THEATER COMPANY, In Henry Arthur Jones' drams,

# The Masqueraders,

Next week-Digby Bell Opera Company.

KERNAN'S LYCEUM THEATER. ALL THIS WEEK. HYDE'S COMEDIANS.

An Extraordinary Aggregation of Superior Vandeville Talent. NOTE—The Corbett-Fitzelimmons fight by conds will be announced from the stage to-sorrow afternoon or night

Next Week-GUS HILL'S WORLD OF NOV-A CADEMY-"THE BICYCLE GIRL"

JOLLY MAT. ALWAYS NELLY 25c TO-DAY M'HENRY 50c 25 and 50 75c IN THE BICYCLE GIRL

Next week -- Kate Clarton, in "The Two Or-

Allen's Grand Opera House

Wednesday, October 30,

And Palance of Week. MATINEE SATURDAY ONLY The Minstrel Farce Comedy,

#### "CUPID'S CHARIOT,"

Presented by Raymon Moore's Comedians Minstrels, Thirty Great Artists, under the Clean Farce, Sparkling Vaudeville, Renedians, Pretty

Girls, Sweet Singers, Brilliant Specialties. Week Nov. 4-MARIE WAINWRIGHT.

## CONVENTION HALL

Cor 5th and L Ste N. W. This is the last week-Oct. 28 to Nov. 2-0 NATE SALSBURY'S BLACK AMERICA.

going Evenings at S. Wed, and Sat Mat at 2 Reserved seats secured at Droop & Sons, 955 Pa Ave . Me. The and #1: admission the. Bost

Crowds turned away nightly. Everybody's

Laiayelle Square OPERA (FIRE PROOF.)

JOHN W. ALBAUGH, Manager.

Prices, 25c., 56c., 75c., \$1.00. \$1.50.

The Distinguished American Tragedian, CRESTON CLARKE

## and His Company, including MISS ADELAIDE PRINCE, To-night EDGAR ALLAN POE By George C. Hazieten, jr. Thursday and Sat. Matinee HAMLET Priday night FOOL'S REVENGE Saturday Night RICHELIEU Next Week-THOS, Q. SEAFROOKE, in "A WORLD OF TROUBLE"

Overlook Inn. Beautifully Situated on East Wash-Coaches connect at 250, 459, 559, 559, 669, 650, 750, 750, 750, 850, 850, 850, 860, 1150 and 1250 p. m. with F at cars at 5th and E Cap. sta. and with cable cars at 5th at and Penna ave. Fars round trip, 25 cents.

EXCURSIONS.

Norfolk and Washing

ton Steamboat Co. Every day in the year for Fortress Moarce, Norfolk, Portsmouth, and all points South and Southwest by the powerful new iron palace steamers "Newport News," "Norfolk" and "Washington,"

Southbound. Northbound.

Lr. Wash ton 2 no pm Lv Portsmo h 5:50 pm Lv Aior 2 no pm Lv Portsmo h 5:50 pm Lv Aior 2 no pm Lv Portsmo h 5:50 pm Lv Aior 2 no h 1:Ft Moure 6:30 am Lv Ft Moure 7:20 pm Ar Nortolk. 7:30 am Ar Alex 2 no 6:00 am Ar Portsmo h 8:00 am Ar Wash 2 ton 6:30 am Ar Portsmo h 8:00 am Ar Wash 2 ton 6:30 am VRITORS TO THE ATLANTA EXPOSITION and the resorts at Fortress Monroe, Virginia Beach and Florida willifind this a very attractive route, as it breaks the monotony of an alt-rail ride. Therets on sale at 513, 619, 1421. Pennsylvania avenue, B & O. ticket office, corner Fifteenth street and New York avenue, and on board steamers, where time-table, map, etc. can also be had. had. NO CALLAHAN, GEN MANAGER

MINNESS MANNESS MANNES

TIVE YEARS AGO next Saturday this business firm was born. Our advent then didn't create much stir. Nobody supposed we were going to forge ahead to the front so quickly. We hardly hoped to accomplish so much ourselves. But our business has grown so great that we intend to make our fifth birthday memorable. We want to show the public how thankful we are for their patronage. We have taken this space to say that this week,

# Saturday, Nov. 2, We will Beautiful Steel Engraving Free

the engraving will be given away just the same. This isn't a cheap, ordinary picture. It is a splendid steel engraving of a painting by C. Bodenhausen, the celebrated German painter. It is a reproduction of one of his best paintings—perhaps his masterpiece. If you are not familiar with great painters, ask your artist friends about Bodenhausen. They will tell you how celebrated he is. The subject of the engraving is "LISTENING TO THE FAIRIES." It depicts a beautiful girl seated near a tree at the edge of a woodland. She is listening intently for fairy sounds. Her eyes show the intentness of her purpose, and one hand is raised to her ear to stop any noises that might float by from Fairyland. An owl near her conveys the idea of the approach of night. The engraving is 22 by 28 inches-larger than this page. It will grace the finest frame.

#### Why We Do It.

We are going to give these engravings away primarily as a matter of gratitude to the public. That is the first object we have in view. We do not intend that our

have in view. We do not intend that our birthday anniversary shall be a money-making day. The truth is that we expect to lose something.

Last year we gave away 3,800 butter knives on our fourth birthday. That one day's business showed a loss—but what of 127 The public has appreciated our efforts to picase them, and the extent of their patronage has been so gratifying that we can well afford to make Saturday, November 2, a day of celebration and no profit.

We have just issued a 16-page bookie, that tells all about our pure, sweet Enterine. We want everybody who comes to our birthday celebration to get one of these bookies. If you can't come to the celebration you ought to have a fatterine book, anyhow. We will send a copy by mult, if you so request.

But don't let our Butterine talk disconcert you. The great point that we want to make is that on Saturday (this week) we'll have a beautiful steel engraving to give to every purchaser of Butterine. Never mind so much about what we sell-that will come later-but don't forget about the pretty girl

"Listening to the Fairles."

mmmmmmmmmmm

Square Marble and Glass Stands,

#### Butterine Figures.

The most astonishing thing about But-terine is its growth in popularity. The increase of product in four years is diffi-cult to realize.

The law requires us to furnish sworn statements as to the extent of our Batter-line output. Following is a copy of the figures filed with our report:

Pounds.

Year ending June 30, 1891... 236,472
Year ending June 30, 1892... 303,539
Year ending June 30, 1892... 303,539
Year ending June 30, 1893... 836,495
Year ending June 30, 1894... 1,121,728
Year ending June 30, 1895... 1,276,405
There is mute but powerful argument in those figures. There is nothing accidental about the increase. People wouldn't buy Butterine if it wasn't better than Butter.
The minute people are the second of the secon

Butter.

The minute people try Futterine—that settles it. The minute they realize that their objection to it is nothing but prejudice, just that minute they begin to save money and begin to eat pure Eutterine on their bread.

# WILKINS & COMPANY,

Center Market.